



Census of
FATAL
Occupational
Injuries
and
Illnesses



LOUISIANA WORKS™
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

www.LAWORKS.net

2000

2000 Louisiana

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries



M.J. "Mike" Foster, Jr.
Governor

Dawn Romero Watson, Secretary
Louisiana Department of Labor

Raj Jindal, Assistant Secretary
Office of Occupational Information Services

Michael DeMarte, Director
Research & Statistics Division
P. O. Box 94094
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9094
(225) 342-3141
(888) 302-7662

An Equal Opportunity Employer
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.
800-259-5154 (TDD)



Mission

The Department of Labor is a state agency utilizing state, federal, and private resources to provide the training, employment, assistance, and regulatory services necessary to increase employment and promote workplace safety and expanded employment opportunities in the state of Louisiana in a climate favorable to business, workers, and job seekers.

The total cost for publishing 250 copies of this public document, including first printing and reprints, is \$280.00. This document was published by the Louisiana Department of Labor, Office of Occupational Information Services, Research and Statistics Division, OSH Unit, P. O. Box 94094, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9094. Its purpose is to disseminate information pertaining to Fatal Occupational Injuries under the authority of Part 602.6, Title 20, Chapter V. of the code of Federal Regulations. It was printed in accordance with the standards for printing by state agencies established pursuant to R.S. 43:31. The material in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without permission if the State of Louisiana, Office of Occupational Information Services, is cited as the source.



M.J. "Mike" Foster, Jr.
Governor

Dawn Romero Watson
Secretary

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Dear Reader:

The information presented in this "2000 Fatal Occupational Injuries" report for the state of Louisiana is the result of annual census of fatal occupational injuries (CFOI) data collected by the Louisiana Department of Labor.

This report is to be used by safety and health officials and researchers for injury surveillance and to establish workplace safety programs. The report identifies hazardous industries and occupations where safety standards are needed.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Louisiana employers and regulatory agencies that provided the data necessary to compile this report. I encourage employers and employees to continue their efforts in promoting a safer work environment. Together we can make Louisiana a safer and healthier place in which to live and work.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dawn R. Watson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "D" and "W".

Dawn Romero Watson
Secretary of Labor

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Overview of 2000 Fatal Occupational Injuries.....	2
Tables and Charts:	
1. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure	3
2. Percent Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure.....	4
3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Characteristics	5
4. Percent Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Gender	6
5. Percent Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Age	7
6. Percent Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Race	8
7. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation.....	9-10
8. Percent Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation.....	11
9. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry.....	12
10. Percent Distribution of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry.....	13
11. Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Parish.....	14
Technical Notes.....	15

I *ntroduction*

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Program is a federal/state cooperative venture developed by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics to compile a comprehensive, accurate, and timely measure of fatal work injuries that occur during the year. All 50 states and the District of Columbia participated in the program in 2000.

All fatalities presented in this report resulted from work-related traumatic occupational injuries. An event or exposure that results in a fatality is work-related if the individual was on the employer's premises and was there to work, or off the employer's premises and was there to work, or the event or exposure was related to the person's work status as an employee. The employer's premises include buildings, grounds, parking lots, and other facilities and property used in the conduct of business. Work is defined as activities or tasks that produce a product; that are done in exchange for pay, services, or profit; and that are legal activities in the United States. A traumatic injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy - such as heat or electricity or kinetic energy from a crash or a fall - or from absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift.

To ensure that a fatality is work-related, cases are verified with two or more independent source documents. Source documents include death certificates, workers' compensation reports, coroners' reports, medical examiners' reports, newspaper articles, employer follow-up questionnaires, reports to various regulatory agencies, and other administrative records. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. This information is used for injury surveillance and to establish workplace safety programs.

Overview of 2000 Fatal Occupational Injuries

- The number of fatal occupational injuries declined four percent in 2000 to 143 from 149 in 1999.
- Transportation incidents continued to be the leading cause of job-related fatalities and accounted for 68 deaths (48%). Second was contact with objects and equipment with 25 deaths (17%), followed by falls with 17 deaths (12%).
- Of the 143 fatalities, men accounted for 138 (97%), whites for 104 (73%), and persons between the ages of 25 and 54 for 103 (72%).
- The occupations with the highest numbers of worker fatalities were truck drivers, 23 deaths (16%); construction trades, except supervisors, 12 deaths (8%); and machine operators, assorted materials, 11 deaths (8%).
- Industry divisions with the largest numbers of worker fatalities included construction, 27 deaths (19%); transportation and public utilities, 28 deaths (20%); and manufacturing, 20 deaths (14%).
- The leading sources of occupational fatalities were highways, 39 deaths (27%), and caught in machinery, 15 deaths (10%).
- Jefferson Parish had the highest number of worker fatalities, 18 deaths (13%), followed by East Baton Rouge Parish, 17 deaths (12%), and Caddo Parish, 13 deaths (9%).

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2000.

Louisiana

Event ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total.....	143	100
Transportation incidents	68	48
Highway incident	39	27
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	17	12
Moving in same direction	3	2
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	4	3
Moving in intersection	4	3
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	5	3
Noncollision incident	15	10
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	14	10
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water	4	3
Noncollision incident	3	2
Aircraft incident	4	3
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	7	5
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	3	2
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment on side of road	3	2
Water vehicle incident	11	8
Fall from ship, boat, n.e.c.	7	5
Sinking, capsized water vehicle	3	2
Railway incident	3	2
Collision between railway vehicle and other vehicle	3	2
Assaults and violent acts	11	8
Homicides	9	6
Shooting	7	5
Contact with objects and equipment	25	17
Struck by object	13	9
Struck by falling object	12	8
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	10	7
Caught in running equipment or machinery	5	3
Falls	17	12
Fall to lower level	17	12
Fall from scaffold, staging	6	4
Fall from building girders or other structural steel	4	3
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	3	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	16	11
Contact with electric current	8	6
Contact with wiring, transformers, or other electrical components	3	2
Contact with overhead power lines	4	3
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	4	3
Oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.	4	3
Drowning, submersion	3	2
Fires and explosions	6	4
Explosion	5	3

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

**Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event or exposures
Louisiana, 2000**

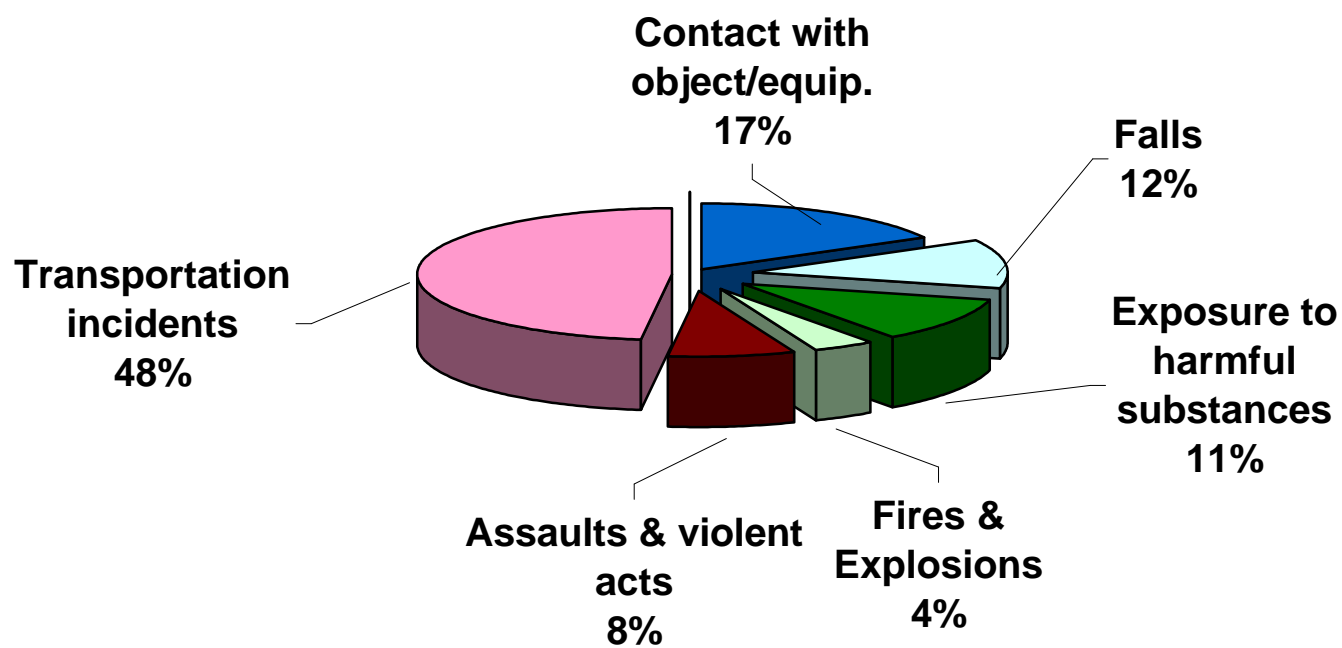


Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected characteristics, 2000

Louisiana

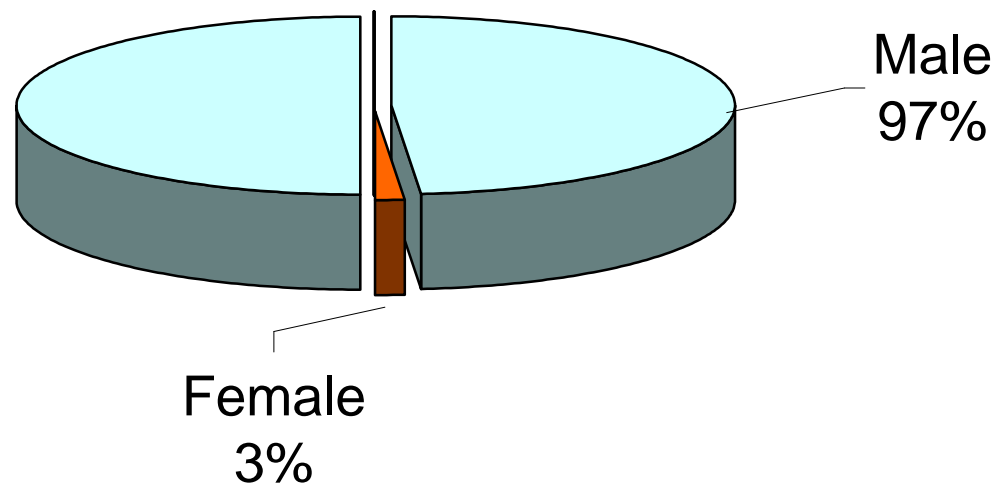
Worker Characteristics	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total	143	100
Employee Status		
Wage and Salary Workers ¹	143	100
Sex		
Men	138	97
Women	5	3
Age		
Under 20 years	5	3
20 to 24 years	12	8
25 to 34 years	35	24
35 to 44 years	41	29
45 to 54 years	27	19
55 to 64 years	21	15
Race		
White, non-Hispanic	104	73
Black, non-Hispanic	28	20
Hispanic or Latino	5	3
Asian	4	3

¹ May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

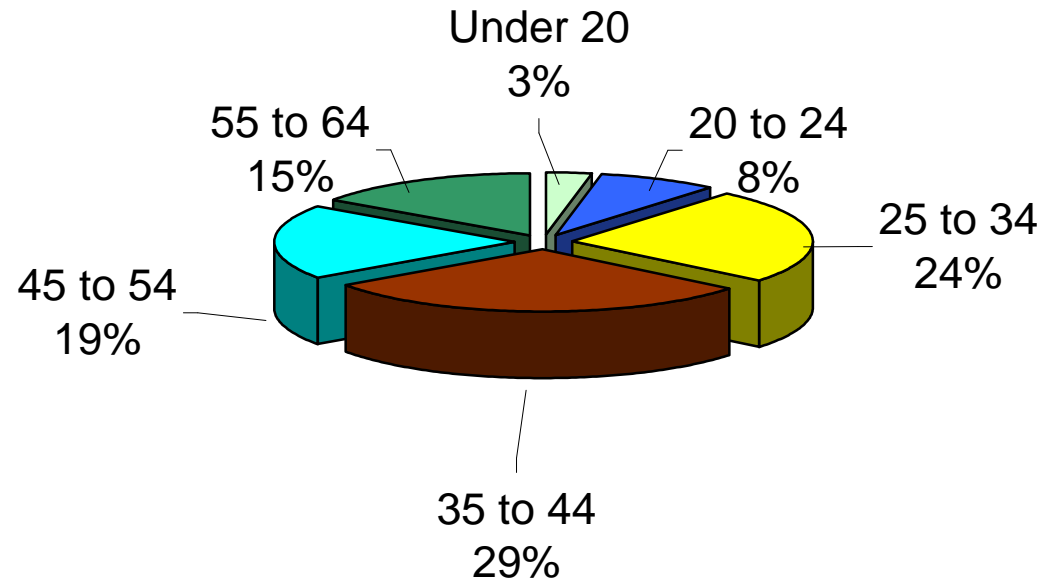
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by gender
Louisiana, 2000



**Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by age
Louisiana, 2000**



**Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by race
Louisiana, 2000**

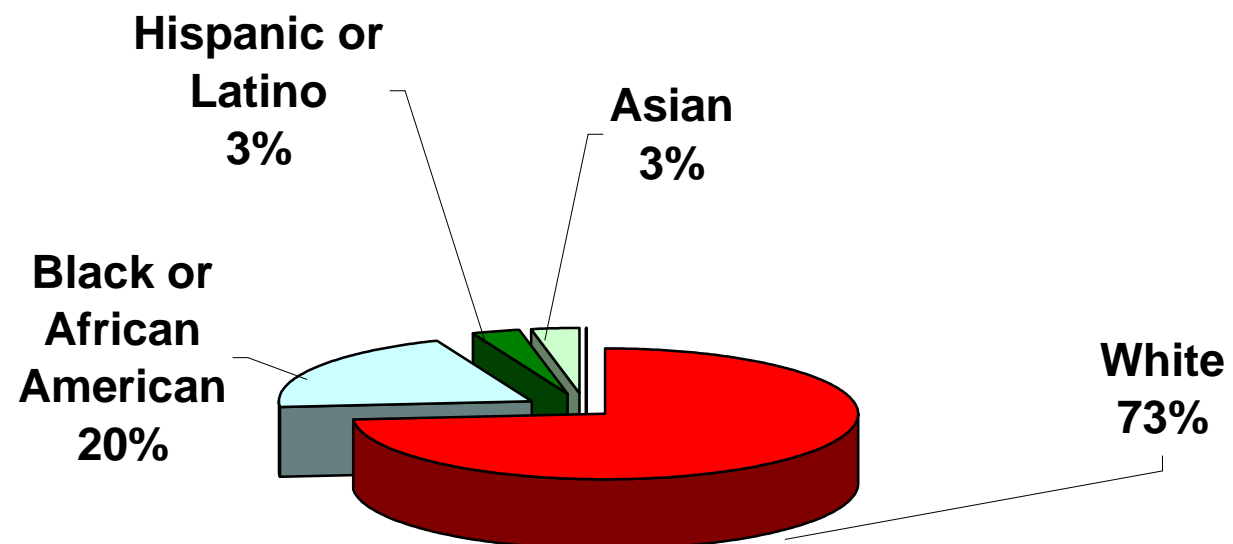


TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, 2000

Louisiana

Occupation ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total.....	143	100
Managerial and professional specialty	10	7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6	4
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	3	2
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	3	2
Professional specialty	4	3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	13	9
Technicians and related support occupations	7	5
Technicians, except health, engineering, and science	5	3
Airplane pilots and navigators	3	2
Sales occupations	5	3
Sales workers, retail and personal services	3	2
Service occupations	5	3
Protective service occupations	5	3
Police and detectives, including supervisors	4	3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	13	9
Forestry and logging occupations	3	2
Timber cutting and logging occupations	3	2
Fishers, hunters, and trappers	8	6
Fishers, including vessel captains and officers	8	6
Precision production, craft, and repair	33	23
Mechanics and repairers	7	5
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors	7	5
Miscellaneous mechanics and repairers	3	2
Construction trades	15	10
Supervisors, construction occupations	3	2
Construction trades, except supervisors	12	8
Electricians and apprentices	5	3
Extractive occupations	6	4
Drillers, oil wells	3	2
Precision production occupations	5	3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	68	48
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13	9
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	11	8
Machine operators, assorted materials	11	8
Machine operators, not specified	8	6
Transportation and material moving occupations	38	27
Motor vehicle operators	25	17
Truck drivers	23	16
Transportation occupations, except motor vehicles	9	6
Water transportation occupations	7	5
Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats	3	2
Sailors and deckhands	3	2
Material moving equipment operators	4	3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17	12
Construction laborers	4	3
Freight, stock, and material handlers	4	3

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation+B12, 2000

Louisiana

Occupation ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Laborers, except construction	6	4

¹ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

**Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by occupation
Louisiana, 2000**

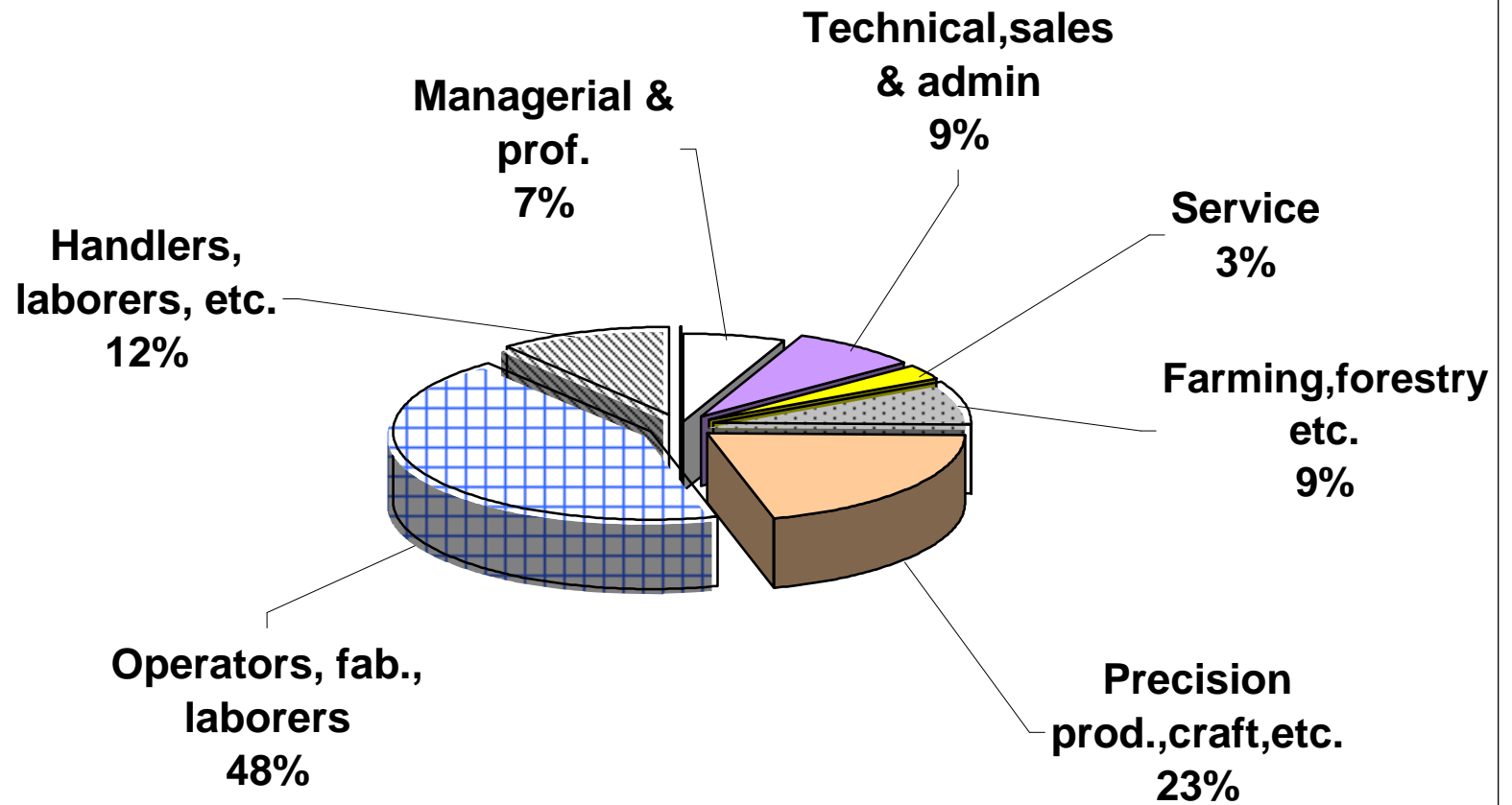


TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, 2000
Louisiana

Industry ¹	2000	
	Number	Percent
Total.....	143	100
Private Industry.....	129	90
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	10	7
Agricultural services	6	4
Crop services	4	3
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	4	3
Commercial fishing	4	3
Shellfish	4	3
Mining	15	10
Oil and gas extraction	15	10
Oil and gas field services	13	9
Drilling oil and gas wells	12	8
Construction	27	19
Heavy construction, except building	15	10
Highway and street construction	3	2
Heavy construction, except highway	12	8
Water, sewer, pipeline, utility lines	9	6
Special trade contractors	10	7
Electrical work	3	2
Manufacturing	20	14
Lumber and wood products	5	3
Logging	5	3
Transportation equipment	4	3
Ship and boat building and repairing	4	3
Transportation and public utilities	28	20
Trucking and warehousing	13	9
Trucking and courier services, except air	11	8
Local trucking without storage	6	4
Trucking, except local	4	3
Water transportation	8	6
Water transportation services	7	5
Marine cargo handling	5	3
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	3	2
Wholesale trade	8	6
Wholesale trade--durable goods	3	2
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	5	3
Groceries and related products	4	3
Fish and seafoods	4	3
Retail trade	11	8
Automotive dealers and service stations	3	2
Eating and drinking places	4	3
Eating places	4	3
Services	10	7
Business services	5	3
Government²	14	10

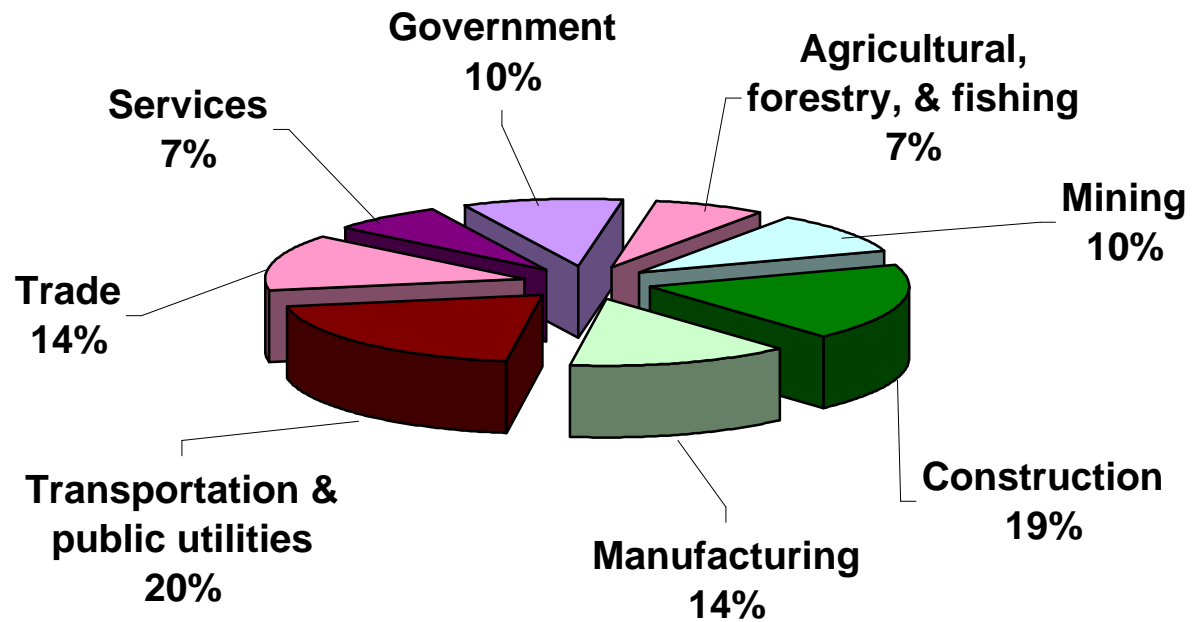
¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

**Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by industry
Louisiana, 2000**



Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries by Parish 2000

Acadia	*	Madison	*
Allen	*	Morehouse	*
Ascension	*	Natchitoches	*
Assumption	*	Orleans	8
Avoyelles	*	Ouachita	4
Beauregard	*	Plaquemines	4
Bienville	*	Pointe Coupee	*
Bossier	4	Rapides	*
Caddo	13	Red River	*
Calcasieu	9	Richland	*
Caldwell	*	Sabine	*
Cameron	*	St. Bernard	*
Catahoula	*	St. Charles	*
Claiborne	*	St. Helena	*
Concordia	*	St. James	*
Desoto	*	St. John	*
E. Baton Rouge	17	St. Landry	5
E. Carroll	*	St. Martin	*
E. Feliciana	*	St. Mary	5
Evangeline	*	St. Tammany	*
Franklin	*	Tangipahoa	*
Grant	*	Tensas	*
Iberia	3	Terrebonne	3
Iberville	*	Union	*
Jackson	*	Vermilion	4
Jefferson	18	Vernon	*
Jeff. Davis	*	Washington	*
Lafayette	3	Webster	*
Lafourche	6	W. Baton Rouge	*
Lasalle	*	W. Carroll	*
Lincoln	4	W. Feliciana	*
Livingston	*		

*An asterisk indicates confidential data, i.e., parish had fewer than three fatalities.

***T** echnical Notes*

Classification Systems

The following coding systems were used to classify the fatality data contained in this report:

1. The 1992 Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual, US Department of Labor, Bureau Of Labor Statistics was used to identify:
 - A. Nature of Injury – the principal characteristics of the injury
 - B. Part of Body – the part(s) of the body, or body systems, directly affected by the identified nature of injury
 - C. Source of Injury – the object, substances, bodily motion or exposure which directly produced or inflicted the identified injury
 - D. Event – describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of injury
2. The 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used to classify industry.
3. The 1990 Bureau of Census Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations was used to classify occupations.